MILLIONS FOR DEFENSES

B.ils Introduced in Senate and House Providing for It.

FOR THE EX-CONFEDERATES

Senator Hill Introduces a Bill to Repeal the Law Prohibiting Them From Serving in the Army or Navy. Mr. Call's Resolution Concerning Influence of Corporations Discussed.

Mr. Chandler introduced in the Senate to day a bill "to strengthen the military arou," and it was referred to the Com on Military Affairs. Mr. Grout offered in the House a bill of the same purrt as Mr. Chandler's It appropriates \$100,000,000, to be im-

mediately available, for the construction of fortifications and other works for defense on the seaconsts and along the Canadian frontier, and for their armament with heavy ordnance.

order to raise the sum of money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue and sell bonds, payab at the pleasure of the United States within

thirty years.

It states that the President be and is be-reby authorized and directed to strengthen the military armament by adding thereto, equipped for use, 1,000 good infantry rifles, 1,000 guns for field artillery and not exceeding 5,000 guns for fortifications, to be procured by manufacture in the areans or by contract for manufacture, or by direct purchase in this country or elsewhere, according to the discretion of the President, who shall conform, when practicable without cording to the discretion of the Fresheit, who shall conform, when practicable without unwise delay, to the methods prescribed for making contracts and purchases by exting laws. The sum of \$100,000,000 is appropriated to carry into effect the pro-Mr. Davis offered a resolution, which was

Mr. Davis offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President for all diplomatic correspondence and other information respecting the establishment of post routes by Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada over or upon United

Deminion of Canada over or open Canada

Biates territory in Alaska.

Also, respecting the occupation or at
tempted occupation by any other means of
any portion of that territory by the military or civil authorities of Great Britain
or Canada; also, respecting any other attempt by Great Britain or Canada to assert any claim to the territory of the United States MR. HILL'S REPEAL BILL.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to repeal the law which provides that no person who held a commission in the army or navy of

held a commission in the army or havy of the United States at the beginning of the late rebellion and who afterward served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States, shall be appointed to any position in the army or navy of the United States. Upon his request that it be immediately put on its passage, Mr. Platt said that the

ned to him rather remarkable It was likely that all Senators would vote or it, but in the absence of the Senator from Massachasetts (Mr. Hour), who was the first Republican Senator on the Judiciary Committee, he would insist on the bill going to that committee. The bill was allowed to

EFFORTS OF CORPORATIONS. resolution heretofore offered by

Mr. Call for the appointment of a select committee to investigate organized efforts of corporations to control the election of members of Congress or to influence the legislation of Congress was taken up and Mr. Call made an argument in favor of Mr. Chandler sustained Mr. Call's request

Mr. Sewell made his first speech since his rejection to the Senate in opposition to be resolution, unless its scope were con-Mr. Caffery also opposed the resolution. he resolution having been again read

Mr. Hale remarked that it needed still further pruning. He moved to amend the reso-lution by confining it to the question of the election of Senators.

During the discussion the concurrent res-

olution for a recess from December 20 to January 3 was received from the House laid before the Senate and referred to the

Committee on Appropriations.

The consideration of the resolution having been resumed, a spice f humoor was infused into it, by a remark made by Mr. White, that if the proposed committee should have the right to travel all over the United States and should visit Call Yorma, the people "there would be glad to the the committee around." I have no doubt that the committee would be very glad to be shown around.

Mr. Call remarked, amid some laughter. Mr. Caffery opposed the resolution, argued that the States themselves were primarily charged with such investigations, and intimated that, if a bill on the subject should be reported, the Republican majority would re-enact the late Federal

election law.

The Call resolution having to go over at the expiration of the morning hour (2 p. m.), the Senate voted, 38 to 12, to continue its consideration. Mr. Hale moved to substitate for a select committee the Committee es and Elections and that m At 2:25 p. m. the Senate, on motion of Mr.

Chandler, went into executive session

GETTING THE GUNS READY.

Mr. McAdoo Hurried Up the Ordmane and Building of Ships.

An early caller at the White House today was Secretary Olney, and he closeted with the President for some in connection with the question of future procedure in the Venezuelan controversy. It is not likely that any further communication with Great Britain on the subject will be had until Congress takes final ction on the suggestion made by the president for a commission of lavestigation. The message which Mr. Cleveland sent to congress yesterday is not in reality a part of the diplomatic correspondence with Great

Britain.

It is interesting now to recall the fact that on August 21 last, just one mouth after Secretary Oiney's note to Lord Salisbury was sent. Mr. McAdoo, the acting Secretary of the Navy, called to his office all the bureau chiefs having any duties to perform with respect to the construction of naval vessels and urged them to hürry up the work of completion on the vessels then in course of construction.

Particular attention was to be given to the six gumboats which were on the stocks, and the chief of ordnance was especially

and the chief of ordinance was especially directed to expedite work on the guns being made at the Washington Navy Yard for the battleships Indiana, Oregon and Massachu-

A little later on extra forces of men were detailed for work at the Washington gun-factory, and work on the big guns was

fn the Senate to-day Senator McMillan introduced a bill amending the act of June 1, 1890, for the relief of holders of District 3. 1890, for the relief of holders of District of Columbia special assessment certificates. It provides that on all special assessment lien certificates, scrip or stock lesued by the government of the District of Columbia, or former municipal corporation in said District, whether on account of paving or other special or local improvements, or general taxes, interest shall be allowed at the date of cancellation of the assessments. TWO SIDES OF THE WAR OUESTION.



TALK OF WAR RAMPANT IN CONGRESS, AMONG WAR AND NAVY MEN, GRAND ARMY AND MILITIA

for a Venezuelan Commission.

THE SENATE WILL GO SLOW

It Is Expected That the Amount Will Be Increased to \$20,000-House Republicans Sligt Off All Debate on the Subject-Mr. Crisp Talked

Within twenty-eight minutes after th House assembled, a bill offered by Mr. Hitt ois, appropriating \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the commission rec-ommended by the President to investigate the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, was passed.

This was accomplished without a dis-

senting vote, amid continued applause and the otmost enthusiasm. The Republican seases and determine to allow no debate and even Gen. Grosvenor

was not permitted to speak. Many members on both sides made efforts to secure recognition, but beyond a few hurried wor from Mr. Crisp, a patriotic address by Mr. Hitt and some deprecatory remarks by Mr. boutetic, the matter was brought to a final vote, being applauded at every turn.

An attempt was made to have a telegram read from a citizen of Alabama suggesting that the prohibition be removed from ex-Confederates enlisting in the army. MR. MEREDITH'S SUGGESTION.

A few minutes later, immediately after Mr. Dingley had offered a resolution providing for the holiday recess, Mr. Meredith said he had a suggestion to make regarding it.

view of probable war, it would not be a for Republicans to frame a bill the disabilities for military sergood idea for Republicans removing the disabilities for vice from ex-Confederates. The Republicans were chagrined at the

interpolation and the Democrats correspondingly delighted.

The bill appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of the Venezuelan commission, as recommended by the President in his

message yesterday, will not be passed in

the Senate quite as expeditionsly as it was posted through the House.

The House simply appropriates the money necessary. The Senate proposes to make it a more serious matter. When the bill comes

over this afternoon it will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Senator Morgan favors increasing the ap-propriation to \$290,000, but there is an-other and more important reason why the hill should be referred. The Monroe doctrine has never been perpetuated in any of the United States statutes, and it is the purhis doctrine into this bill. The time was never so opportune, it is aid, and the House will doubtless accept

The Democratic caucus committee held a

The Democratic caucus committee held a meeting this aftermoon in the room of the Committee on Appropriations for the pur-pose of filling the minority representation on the Committee on Foreign Relations, but no conclusion was reached at 2 o'clock. The Democratic members of this committee are Messrs. Morgan, Gray, Turple and Daniel, with one vacancy to be filled. The Bepublican pumbers are Messrs. Sher-man, chairman; Frye, Davis, Cameron, Lodge and Culion-

ASKED UNANIMOUS CONSENT. Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House today Mr. Hitt asked manimous consent for the present consid-

a Weak Defense.

SOME OFFICIAL OPINIONS A COMPARISON OF NAVIES

Report of Gen. Miles Sets Forth the Condition of Our Defenses-Danger of War Predicted by Gen. Schoffeld a Year Ago-Secretary Lamont's Figures on the Standing Army.

The talk of wars and rumors of wars had so visible effect on the officials at the War Department this morning.

gard the talk of war with England as a serious matter, however. Few thought that there was cause for inunediate alarm, would adont the possibility of an early outbreak of hostilites.

In view of the public interest which has been aroused in the Venezuelan affair, and the possible declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States, there are some extracts from Gen. Miles' report which have taken on a new interest within The mintary condition of the country

and the state of its coast defenses is amply set forth. The general introduces the sub-WEAK COAST DEFENSES.

"The condition of the const defenses in of the first importance, requiring decided and immediate action for its improvement. In my opinion, it is well to give a plain statement of the condition of the coast de-fenses, rather than to mislead our people into an unwarranted better in their sup-

into an unwarranted better in their supposed security.

"The unguarded condition of our coast
is perfectly well known at the seat of goverument of every first class foreign power,
and I think it a duty to earnestly invite
the attention of the honorable Secretary
of War to this fact that the true condition
of affairs should be taid before the government in order that the necessary measures
may be taken for improvement. This is
not a new subject, but one of vital impornot a new subject, but one of vital imp tapee to the nation.

Another striking passage in the report is as follows: "There are two delusions which seem to be misleading in this country. One is that torpedocs can be depended upon to protect the accumulated wealth of three hundred years that is located along our seaboard and navigable rivers; and the second is that our coast of four thousand miles in extent can be defended by a navy. Torpedo plants would be useless without batteries to pro tect them, and in the entrances to several of the harbors the water is of such depth as to make it impossible to utilize torpedoes. At high water, swift light-draft gunboats and torpedo boats can pass over the pedo mines without danger.

pedo nilnes without danger.
"It is uscless to suppose that a small navy
like ours could protect such an extensive
coast, embracing many of the principal
cities of the country, and a large portion
of the wealth. The recent maneuvers in England demonstrated that even with th owerful navy of the British empire it would be impossible for their navy to de-fend the coast of that island against a foreign fleet. In case of war our navy would have ample field for service in foreign ports and against foreign commerce, but the main reliance of the country would have to be upon its land defenses. If these were not properly manned, war with any first-class naval power would result in a sacrifice of many of our most important cities, and ten days would be imple time to complete their destruction. "In thus presenting the actual condition

THE IMMORTAL "MONROE DOCTRINE."

"We could not view an interposition for oppressing them (the South American States), or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."-From President Monroe's Message to Congress in December, 1823.

eration of his bill, which he sent to the desk

Mr. Boutelle asked if it were the inten-

tion to pass the bill without debate.

Mr. Hitt stated that that was his desire.

Mr. Boutelle said the message of the
President upon the subject was read to the
House only yesterday, and he did not believe matter as they should be, when called upon to act definitely upon the proposition. (Numerous voices responded: "We are ready.")

Mr. Boutelle said that he had been charged with being a Jingo, whatever that might be, and he did not think it was necessary for hum to state wherever he was known. for him to state, wherever he was known, that should Congress and the President find themselves in a position where they relit in accessary to call the country to arms he would not be found lagging behind.

He hoped that the hill would be sent to a constitution in the receiver was to be these

itter in the regular way, to be ther-Speaker Reed-Does the gentleman ob-

Mr. Boutelle—I have not objected. I simply suggested the hope that the bill might be sent to a committee.

as it requires time to construct modern weapons of war, it would be unwise to disregard the lessons of history. In the history of a hundred wars within the last two hundred years there has been less than 10 per cent where any formal warning or declaration of war has been given pre-

or deciaration of war has been given preceding actual hostilities.

"In our own country for nearly 200
years there has never been a period of
thirty-five years in which it has not been
involved in war. The best guarantee for
an assurance of continued peace is such a
condition of our military forces as will give ms reasonable protection from foreign ene-mics, as well as from violent internal dis-sensions and revolutions, which have occur-red and undoubtedly will occur, in the his-tory of every nation."

This report of Gen. Miles is not the only

one which contains expressions singularly pertinent to the present situation. A year ago Gen. Schofield sounded a true note of warning, and it has the ring of prophecy in it. One paragraph of his report is this:

"The country is now for the first time squarely confronted with the necessity of

Continued on Second Page

House Appropriates \$100,000 English Aggression Would Meet United States Lacks a Fleet of Battle Ships.

It Shows That England's Is Vastly Superior to That of America-Seaboard Cities Would He Assailed at Once by a Big Force From Over the Water-The Situation Explained.

The possibilities presented in the Pres-ident's message yesterday naturally turn attention to the condition of the United States navy and to a comparison of our naval force with that of Great Britain. The United States has iremendous advantages in its geographical situation, in its independence of the outside world in the matter of internal food supply and all material necessary for carrying on a war with another great nation, and in the with another great nation, and in the strenth of its very weakness in the character and number of its merchant marine, as compared with the immense loss which would be entailed on Great Britain through interference with her commerce.

Naval officers, although any of them do not conceal their feeling that a war with Great Britain would not be unweighter.

come, fully recognize the disparity, and their acknowledgement of our weakness is this respect is borne set by the naval lasts of both constrict.

WEAK IN BATTLESHIPS.

WEAK IN BATTLESHIPS.

That the United States is lamentably weak in battleships—the great engines of war that have been called figating fortresses—can not be denied. England has fully fifty battleships, and against these we have but one in commission—the Indiana. However, to this sole representative of the most powerful form of fighting vessel may be added the double-turnied monitors Amphitrite and Miantonomoh, and the coast defense vessel Monterey, the last named now in California waters.

The Oregon and the Massachusetts, sisters of the Indiana, can be made ready for

The Oregon and the Massachusetts, sisters of the Indiana, can be made ready for service in three months, as they lack only their armor, while the Lowa, larger and more formidable, cannot be placed in service under a year and a bill.

In summing up the objects against which a naval attack might be expected by the United States are, first, the important commercial ports; second, vessels in the foreign trade, which must be protected; third, vessels in the consting trade.

es in the coasting trade.

At present England has 79 cruisers and 12 coast defense ships, 19 lookout boats and 32 torpedoes. Against this array, the United States has 16 coast defense vessels, only 1 cruiser and others building; 18 only 1 crusser and others building, to protected, but unarmed cruisers, and 20 unprotected cruisers and 1 torpedo vessel, with 7 authorized and building. England has in service 19 battle ships of the first class, 12 second class and 12 third class. While America has 3 in service and 5 building. STATIONS OF THE SHIPS.

Of the vessels of the South Atlantic sta-tion there are three how in South Ameri-can waters; the Newark and Castine were beard from in November at Montevideo while the Yantic was at the same place Last April the Casting was sent to Zanzi-bar to protect American interests. Com-mander Thomas Perry is commanding the Castine: Lieutenant Commander S. M. Ack-ley the Yantic, and the Newark by Capt. Yates Stirling, who hast May relieved Capt. Terry. The last-named vessel be-longs to the second class and the other two to the third class.

SI GOT IT IS THE EAR.

Chinese Laundryman Settles a Qua-rel With a Flatiron. rel With a Flatiron.

Si King is a 250-pound Ghinaman, who conducts a laundry at No. 2156 K street northwest. He became engaged in a quarrel with one of his employers yesterday afternoon and seemed to be getting the best of the argument until his opponent picked up a flatiron and struck. Si over the ear, inflicting a severe soalp wound.

After Si's inquires were dressed at the Emergency Hospital, he started out to have his assailant arrested.

Dr. McDonald sant Hi was the largest man that has ever been treated at the hospital. EMPLOYES GAIN THEIR POINT

Clyde Shipbuilders Secede From t Masters' Umpn and Yield.

Glasgow, Dec. 18.—Two large Clyde ship-building firms have second from the union of the shipbuilding masters and announced that they will reopen their pards upon the terms demanded by their employes, who have of late been looked out in pursuance of theagreement between the Belinst and Clyde master shipbuilders, the former of whose employes are ou strike. Dissipated His Millions

San Francisco, Dec. 18.—Hans H. Kohler, son of the late Charles Kohler, at one time a millionaire wine merchant of this city, filed a petition in insolvency yesterday. His liabilities amount to nearly \$400,000, with no assets. Insolvency was the result of a life of dissipation. Wind up of C. A. C. Fair Carnival tonight,

The Monres Dectrine.

The President expresses himself strongly in favor of upheiding the Monroe doctrine and all loyal Americanase ready to back min up. By the by, do you know that the Mistit Clothing Parlots are selling first the minute Clothing Parform are selling first quality custom made clothing at prices like these? Forty solar custom-made not er overcoat for eighteen dollars—suggifying dollar one for ten dollars—source of five dollars—source of

May Be Shortened by It.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SESSION READY TO FIGHT ANY TIME

t Has Been Given Authority to Sit During the Vacation-The Members Have No Fear of Immediate Trou ble and Very Generally Believe England Will Back Down.

be in six months So the general advice of Congresamen is that the fighter had bester be looking around to see where he can secure a real good weapon when he wants it. The situation is grave. There is even some fear that the holiday season may be

shortened. The Senate has already taken action looking in this direction. It has given its Committee on Foreign Affairs per ssion to sit during the recess. This means virtually that the Senate is in session so far as fereign affairs are concerned. The House will proably grant similar permission to its committee, and

both branches will thus be in touch with It is likely that Congress will be called on to act immediately after the holiday recess. In the Senate no action will be taken on the President's recommendation until after the reorganization, which will be lomorrow. Then the Committee on Por-eign Atlairs will take the matter up.

WHAT WILL BE DONE. If the President is authorized to appission to determine the boun dary line between British and Venezuelan interests, it must go to Venezuela before anything can be done. It must see for itself and report before the "dogs of war can be

That is, if England wants to fight on the Monroe doctrine in the abstract. If she does, all that is necessary is to say so. That is fading around the Senate end of the He believed that the American pe

Republicans say there is a good deal of politics in the President's message, but it is politics of their kind. They think that Cleveland is finding an American policy very late, but are glad he has found it. If he keeps on as he has started the Republicans will support him to a man. ans will support him to a man.

But war cannot come for months yel and before that time a settlement will have been reached. The British have been try ing to find the dividing line for nearly a century. Since 1824 that country has been laiming and conceding. FINDING THE LINE.

If a real smart American commission goe lown to Venezuela and finds the line, good many American statesmen think it will please the English wonderfully. Sali-bury will at once sing:

"This is the line I long have sought. And bluffed because I found it no The entire English cabinet will exclaim "We told you there was no use for arbitra-tion. This is all we have ever claimed. We are glad you are satisfied."

The American statesman also finds that the Ballabury ministry is giving a great leal more than its predecessor. It has the Salisbury ministry is giving a great deal more than its predecessor. It has already agreed to a division that brings it away within the Schornburg line. The Schornburg line cuts off from them nearly all the gold fields and all of the mouth of

Holiday Recess of Congress District Militia Are Full of Patriotic Ardor.

Col. Moore Says the President Can

Have Their Services at a Moment's

Notice-Grand Army Veterans to the Number of 100,000 Would Go to the Front. The war fever has permeated the mili-A gun is not needed just now. It may

tial Last night the Washington Light In-fantry under Col. Moore, chief of police, had a special meeting to arrange for the Christmas celebration, and the talk among the boys was ardently patriotic. They desired to at once tender their services to the President. Col. Moore himself said this morning to Times reporter that the issue appeared to

him a very serious one, and if war was avoided it would have to be through masterly statesmanship and great moderation he didn't think the temper of the coun try appeared to be in favor of moderation He thought the President's message had struck the country in a very soit spot. And if England wanted war she could get

And if England wanted war she could get it very easily.

Capt. Oyster of the National Rifles said his men stood ready to serve Gen. Ordway in any possible way, and thought they would not be averse to a seriminage. He laughingly asserted that the men and been ordered to rifle practice for the first time, but could not say that had any sig-nificance. The men, however, have decided not to wear their red coals for the presnot to wear their red coats for the pres-ent, but to appear in the National Guard

PATRIOTIC FEELING. Capt. Miller of the Light Infantry said

he had not had an opportunity to talk with his men, but knew that an intensely patriotic feeling prevailed. He said the militia was in spendid form and ready to

He believed that the American people Monroe going to insist on the upholding of the Monroe doctrine, and that President Cleveland had struck the popular chord.

"If there was to be an election tomorrow, Cleveland would get a third term sure," said Capt. Miller. "When it comes to a guestion of mariotism. American ship o a question of patriotism, Americans sink politics. They are for America first, last

"What the militis can do it will do, and there are older men, who have seen ser-vice, who would be ready to shoulder a gun

Gen. Ordway was not at his headquarters. den. Ordway was not at his headquarters, having gone to Indian Head to Inspect an automatic gun. His secretary said that it was not believed that England would fight America, when she saw this country to be in earnest, as England's subjects have so much money invested here, and the destruction of property would hurt themselves.

WOMEN JOIN THE STRIKE.

Charged a Mail Car and Motorman Dragged Off by His Wife. Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—There was an

xciting scene at the depot, at Thirtieth street and Ridge avenue at noon today. When a United States mail car left the station the crowd gathered thereabout, which included a number of women, made succeeded in dragging her husband from The last is the one point in which Ameri-ans are principally interested, outside the fource doctrine part of it. The control of

THE DOCTRINE REAFFIRMED.

It will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist, by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory, which, after investigation, we have determined of right belong to Venezuela. In making these recommendations, I am fully alive

to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow .- Grover Cleveland's Message to Congress in December, 1895.

this river would have given the British a hold from which it would be hard to dislodge them.

So the optimistic statesmen see nothing but a backdown on the part of England. But they hold that the situation is grave enough to huntfor a good gun. FORD THEATER CLAIMANTS.

All Except Two Have Been Examined by Medical Board.

The medical board has just finished xamining another lot of Ford Theater

cisimants.

Among them were Clifton Lowe, Alexander C. Black, Lloyd J. Smith, . K. Owen, Charles B. McLaughlin, Daniel P. McCormack and John Hendy Harding. This finishes the medical examination in the case case of all except two, who are out of the city and three held over.

The cierk of the District committee is getting things in shape for the new committee. All bills up to 1,009 are in and being indexed. He expects to be entirely up by the time of adjournment.

charge upon the crowd, and a riot seemed imminent, but the officers became masters of the situation.

A car loaded with policemen was then attached to the rear of the mail car, and the latter was thus pushed over the route.

Past General Master Workman James A. Wright, of the Knighta of Labor has written to the general secretary of the order.

Wright, of the Knighta of Labor has written to the general secretary of the order in Washington, asking that the executive board come to Philadelphia to assist the strikers with their advice.

The sixty employes of the City Electrical Bureau and the special officers of the American District Telegraph Company have all been given policemen's equipments by Director of Public Safety Beitler, and informed that they have been enrolled as special policemen for the emergency. They numbered one hundred.

Every special officer in the city employed by private corporations is liable to an emer-

by private corporations is liable to an emer-gency call, and must obey, under their oath of office. Prof. Gallenga Dead.
London, Dec. 18.—Prof. Antonio Carlo
Napoleon Gallenga, the Italian publicist,
died at Chepstow, Monnouthahire, yesterday. Ha was of American Carlo

EUROPE BACKS SALISBURY

ONE CENT.

Powers Agree That Cleveland's Position Is Untenable.

HUMOR OF THE SITUATION

London Brokers Ask if a British Fleet Appearing Before New York Would Be Hampered by Excursion Steamers-English Papers Tuking Stock of Our Fighting Capacity.

London, Dec. 18 .- A number of politiclaus seen at the various Conservative clubs by the United Press representative main-tained that diplomats, acting under the intained that diplomats, acting under the in-structions of Lord Salisbury, had sounded the European powers during last autumn and prior to the dispatch of Great Britain's reply to Secretary Olney's note with the result that the diplomats answered that all of the powers having interests in America agreed with Lord Salisbury that the Monroe doctrine, as stated by Mr. Olney, did not possess any international authority.

London, Dec. 18 .- That the situation reident Cleveland's Venezuelan message to Congress is not generally taken as seri county as the newspaper articles on the sub-ject indicate is evidenced by a cablegram wired by some members of the London Stock Exchange to the president of the New York Stock Exchange inquiring whether in the event of an English fleet appearing before New York the vessels would be hampered by excursion steamers.

UNCLESAM'S FIGHTING STRENGTH. Despite their publication of leaders assuming that President Cleveland's message is merely an election move, most of the newspapers print articles summing up-

the newspapers print articles somating up-the war strength of the United States. The St. James Gazette publishes a list of the British warships now in American waters, together with their dimensions, etc., which is followed by a list of the ves-sels composing the United States navy, giving also their capacity, etc.

The Westminster Gazette has an ar-ticle showing the numerical strength of the United States army and the strength. ticle showing the numerical strength of the United States army and the strength, character and location of the country's de-fenses, and the Pall Mall Gazette presents

fenses, and the Pall Mail Gazette presents a map of the disputed frontiers, accom-panied by an article thereon. While the afternoon papers generally follow the lead of the morning newspapers, their language is coarser and their instinuations broader. roader.
The Manchester Guardian, commenting on President Cleveland's message to the American Congress yesterday, says. We deeply regret the tone of Mr. Cleveland's message. A grave strongle will now begin between moderate and extreme public opinion in America, the issue of which will

have the gravest effect upon the peace of the world." NEITHER ARMY NOR NAVY. The Sheffield Telegraph, the organ of the steel-plate manufacturing district, says:
"Mr. Cleveland's language is admirably "Ar. Cleveland's language is admirably calculated to induce England to bid the Yankees to do their worse, which as they would be the attacking power, seeing that they have neither army nor navy to speak of, would incline to the ridiculous."

The Westminster Gazette speaks of the horror of fratricide within the Anglo-Saxon race and says; "We do not believe that war is possible."

lney have strained the friendship of the

we countries almost to the point of break-

The St. James Gazette says: "The claims set up by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Otney are so exaggerated and their language is so offensive that it would cause no surprise if there should be a similar explosion of vio-lence in Great Britain."

London, Dec. 18 .- Lord Sallsbury arrived. at the foreign office at 3:10 of

alve on the St. Paul Burst at New

COOKED ALIVE BY STEAM

York Early This Morning New York, Dec. 18.-By the bursting of steam valve on board of the American steamer St. Paul at Pier 14, North River, early this morning, five men were scalded to death and five others were so badly scalded that they had to be taken to the hospital. The St. Paul was to have sailed at 11 o'clock today for Southamp ton. Her departure will be delayed by the accident at least twenty-four hours, it is said.

James Fawns, second assistant engineer William Mauning, fourth assistam engi-

Robert Campbell, machinist George Williams, machinist. Dantel McCallion, a machinist's helper. The injured are:

ative of Scotland, scalded in face, neck, ems and legs. Frank Vesper, third assistant engineer. 29 years old, of Roxbury, Mass., scolded about face and bands. Andrew Heard, 45 years old, of Woolsen,

Robert Wilson, machinest, 35 venra old.

England, store-keeper, scalded all over ody.

Adolph Faikner, 28 years old, of this city, seaner, scalded in hands, legs, arms and

not in the engine room at the time of theex losion. The second assistant engine James Fawns, was there with other assistants and machinists, oiling the machinery and getting ready to satlat 11 o'clock.

The noise of the escaping steam, which followed the bursting of the steam valve,

Two or three of the scalded men climbed up on deck. The skin was peeled from their faces and arms, and they presented a hor-rible appearance. Chief Engineer Carnegie was seen on the pier, but refused to make any statement

concerning the accident at the time he was interrogated. He said he would make his report to the company.

The cause of the bursting of the steam valve is not known at present.

PRESIDENT MAYER RESIGNS. Will Direct B. & O. Affairs Until His

Successor Is Chosen. Bultimore, Dec. 18.—President Mayer of the Bultimore and Ohio Railroad Company today tendered his resignation to the board of directors The resignation was accepted, but Mr.

Mayer was prevailed upon to remain at the head of the company until a successor could be chosen.

A dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stocks of the company was declared.

Senator Cullom Appointed. The Vice President has appointed McCullon a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of histerm of service, March 3, 1895.

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